

MORNING APPEAL.

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 7, 1877

RUSSIA'S DISASTER.

Late dispatches indicate that the Russian army in Bulgaria under the command of Prince Shalkoski and General Krudener, has met with great disaster during last week in the engagements at Loftcha and Plevna. The first crossing of the Danube by the Russians was made at Matchin something like three months ago. This division consisting of about 30,000 men has advanced down Dobrudzha. The main army crossed at Sistora, the right division of which captured by assault Nicopolis, the left division invested Rustchuk, and the center advancing through Chipka pass into, and across, the Balkan mountains. The latter division commanded by Prince Mireky and the noted Cossack General Gourko, swept everything before it as far as, or within three miles of, Philippopolis, the objective point apparently being Adrianople. During last week considerable fighting was done by this division in the vicinity of Eski Sagra and Leni Sagra with the Turkish forces under Suliman Pasha. At last accounts no decided victory had been gained by either side, but if the Russians are obliged to retire it is very likely that they will be able to hold Chipka pass which is strongly fortified and where they have concentrated a considerable supply of provisions and forage. The engagements at Plevna and Loftcha which have proved so disastrous to the Russians under General Krudener and Prince Shalkoski, seem to have been unexpected by both the Russians and Turks, and evidently resulted from an attempt on the part of the Russians to prevent a junction at Tinnova of the forces under Osman Pasha coming from the direction of Nicopolis and those of Mehmet Ali coming from Osmanbazar. The victories by the Turks at Loftcha and Plevna leaves Prince Mireky and Gen. Gourko in a very precarious situation. Their communications with the Danube are entirely cut off. A victorious army in their rear and the army of Suliman Pasha in their front. It is likely, however, that they can hold Chipka pass until the army investing Rustchuk, which is still in good fighting order, and other reinforcements can be brought up. These reverses will perhaps have no other result than to prolong the war and make the fighting more savage than ever. As to the merits of the present struggle, and on account of any advantage to be derived, there is not much choice for Americans as between the Turks and the Russians. Prejudice on account of old associations and remembrances are all that can determine us in giving our sympathy to either side. The Osmanlis, the ruling race of Turkey, although resembling in some respects the Circassian, are of Mongolian origin. They are noted for their indolence and licentiousness. They are given to dissimulation and are wanting in the tender emotions of a civilized people. The Russians are in some respects not much better than the Turks, two-thirds of the population are serfs, who are sly, false and insincere, lazy when possible, and delighted with uncleanness. If left alone, and there is no interference by other nations jealous of Russia's power, it is only a question of time for the Muscovites to conquer the Turk.

A THREE-YEAR-OLD HEROINE.—A remarkable feat was performed by the little three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith, of Pelican Minn., and niece of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Woodworth of Audubon. While Mrs. Woodworth was on a visit to her sister, one night, Mrs. was taken alarmingly ill. Mr. Smith was away from home at the time, and no one near the house to render assistance save Mrs. Woodworth and the child. Mrs. Woodworth could not leave, so she called little Angie and asked her to go to the house of a neighbor, three-quarters of a mile distant, and summon assistance. The child did as directed in an incredibly short space of time, and upon her return with the neighbor it was found necessary to summon a physician. It was now nearly dark, and a storm brewing; yet this brave little heroine again took the road and went to the nearest neighbor's house, a distance of one and a fourth miles in the opposite direction from her last trip, where she found a man to go for a physician. Ere she returned to her home the storm was so increased as to render her progress very slow, and the vivid and constant lightning might well have stricken terror into the heart of many older pedestrians; yet this three-year-old child bravely and faithfully performed her mission and returned in safety. *Audubon Journal.*

Miss Corisande was born only two years earlier than her brother Tom. When Tom was ten years old she gloried because she was twelve. When Tom was fourteen she confessed to sweet sixteen. When Tom proudly boasted of eighteen, she timidly acknowledged herself past nineteen. When he came from college, with a moustache and a vote, and had a party in honor of his twenty-first birthday, she said to her friends, "What a boyish fellow he is; who would think he is only a year younger than I?" And when Tom declared he was twenty-five and old enough to get married, she said: "Do you know, I feel savagely jealous to think of Tom getting married. But then I suppose twins are always more attached to each other than other brothers and sisters." And two years later, at Tom's wedding, she said with girlish vivacity to the wedding guests, "Dear old Tom; to see him married to-night, and then think how, when he was only five years old, they brought him in to see me, his baby sister. I wonder if he thinks of it to-night."

Blind Tom is said to be losing his wonderful gift. Like Paul Morphy, the poor fellow must have overtasked that part of the brain which made him seem like a genius.

The signal system in operation on the Austrian railways is not exceeded in completeness by that of any other country. Observation houses, in which sentinels are stationed, are built on every mile, and oftener when many curves occur, and no train is allowed to pass one of these stations unless the track is clear for one mile ahead, the information being given by telegraph. There are two kinds of signals in general use, one called the visible, or optical, and one called the audible. During the day time, specific hand signals are used, and lanterns in the evening. The disks in the day time, and red lanterns in the night, are also sometimes placed in the center of the track, the disks standing at right angles with the track. To slacken speed, the signaller holds out a red flag horizontally, facing the train; or he holds out the hand signal disk, turning its surface toward the train, but outside of the track; or he plants the disk in the ground, at the same place and in the same position as in the latter case. In the absence of any flag, the arms are extended, facing the approaching train. Sound boxes, or torpedoes, are placed on the track at night, when no lantern is at hand. When the road is free and clear, the signaller faces the track with a red flag wound on the pole or staff, or a red signal disk facing the track. In the night, a white lantern is held against the train.

Another form of type-setting machine has been contrived by a German inventor. By means of a lever, which is worked by a series of notes, something like a piano, the letters are raised out of a box in which they are kept and placed in a position fixed for them. By employing a very simple mechanism, a second setting apparatus can be adjusted, and by means of this arrangement the sentence is twice set in the same time. The machine is claimed to possess the advantage over all others of the sort, of uncomplicated construction so that it is not only easy to be worked, but performs the setting in a quick and correct manner. From all that appears, however, in relation to this machine, its efficiency is not likely to come into serious rivalry with hand composition.

A vivid idea of the expensiveness of military operations was given in a recent dispatch of an English correspondent with the Russian army at Kara. He said that up to the time when the siege of Kara was raised, the Russians had thrown into it 13,000 bombs, the cost of which was 1,500,000 roubles, or about \$1,200,000. It is estimated by a British military writer that the cost to Russia of the double war in Europe and Asia Minor is considerably over one million of dollars per day. This sum does not come out of the pocket of the Czar, nor does the Sultan pay the expenses of the other.

Fifty policemen in citizens' clothes were scattered throughout the congregation of Plymouth church Sunday before last, in the evening. They were all from the Brooklyn Sanitary squad, and were commanded by Sergeant Rodgers. They had been asked to attend through fear that Mr. Beecher might be attacked on account of the bitter words he had used concerning the condition of the working men on the Sunday evening previous. This state of siege had been also observed in the morning's service, there having been thirty policemen in attendance.

The wages that the railroad employees have refused to accept are high compared with the average compensation of the skilled mill workers of New England. In Rhode Island, where compensation is lowest and the hours longest, the men and women, boys and girls, who work in the mills do not average over \$3 a week. Yet many of them toil for fourteen hours a day, six days in a week, and even longer hours have been known. There is, however, but little danger of an outbreak. They live, as a rule in tenements owned by the company employing them.

Col. M. V. Sheridan, brother of the General, has written to Buffalo Bill, denying the report that he had said that such men as Bill and Captain Jack were arrant cowards. He concludes:

"I have said, however, that about sevenths of the men on the frontier, who always howl when Indian troubles begin, 'Let the old mountaineer get at 'em!' were a pack of cowards; and you know this to be a fact as well as I do; but I decline to be held responsible for the manner in which newspaper men choose to illustrate my remark."

The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a circular to Turkish representatives abroad, reciting the barbarous acts committed by the Russians, and says it is necessary that the civilized world should become acquainted with these horrors, to express its indignation and to brand them.

Constantinople, August 4.—The Greek Minister here has declared that Greece intends to observe the stipulations of existing treaties. Nevertheless the diplomatic body here is greatly concerned about the Greek armaments, and consider the Ministers' declaration as insufficient in the face of such preparations.

John Kendall has been employed as baggage master on the Old Colony Railroad, Boston, twenty-two years, during which time it is calculated that he has travelled 974,400 miles.

London, August 6.—The German sentiment is growing hostile to England, and high authority at Berlin says that her policy as to the occupation of the Dardanelles will not be permitted.

A HOT PLACE.—The Savage incline, at a point near the water, is so hot as to be almost beyond human endurance. But for their shirts the skin of the men would be blistered as though by a jet of scalding steam. A man from the mine, who was in Dr. Conn's office yesterday, showed a blister on his arm that was nearly as large as a man's hand. The blister was caused by exposing his arm at the bottom of the incline. It is so hot down at the water that in screwing a nut on the end of a bolt one man would be able to do no more than fasten a monkey-wrench upon it before he would be obliged to retreat. Another would then descend and give the wrench two or three turns, when he would fall back and a third man would go down and give it a few turns. Yesterday morning the giraffe got off the track well down in the incline, and in trying to replace it one of the small party of men was so overcome by the heat that he fell down in a state of insensibility. His companions carried him from a point between the 1700 and the 1800-foot levels to the 1700-foot level of the Hale and Norcross mine, where he could obtain a mouthful of fresh air. He was still unconscious when he reached the point named. The Hale and Norcross mine is now quite cool, the draft in it having again changed, being once more down the main shaft. *Enterprise.*

Washington, August 6.—A good portion of the President's message, upon the reassembling of Congress, will be devoted to the consideration of the labor question. It is known that at numerous Cabinet meetings held within the past two weeks this subject has in several instances been discussed to the exclusion of all other matters. Several members of the Cabinet are known to favor the passage of a law providing for the organization of a commission which shall have due regard for the interests of all concerned, producers, merchants, railroad employees and capitalists, so that on any question a fair compromise may be effected. A member of the Cabinet in a recent conversation spoke of this plan, and argued that Congress had a right to pass such a law under the clause of the constitution authorizing that body to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with Indian tribes. Such a commission might be vested with power to examine into the desirability of chartering new railroads, and might require certain conditions to be fulfilled, so as to establish a reasonable certainty that the projected roads would be remunerative and that the company would have the means to pay for its construction and thus avoid disastrous failures.

A TORNADO IN MID AIR.—A few days ago, on the morning when heavy showers fell here, a sublime sight was discovered by a few persons who happened to be looking to the northwest about 8 o'clock. The blackest of black clouds, torn and rugged, were being driven through the air toward the southeast. They rolled and tumbled as ocean tornadoes will dispute with the waves, and were evidently flung like feathers by a terrific tornado which passed over the center of the village, but too high up to disturb objects upon the earth. The trees near the district school-house were made to bow, but the mad forces were too far up to exert their full power upon them. Had the tornado run one hundred feet lower, it is believed by those who observed it that buildings would have been demolished in an instant of time. *Genesee, N. Y., Republican.*

PRIMM CHICKENS.—The sportsmen's club of Virginia City have made arrangements for having a considerable number of prairie chickens sent them from the Eastern part of the State, where they are said to be very abundant. The chickens will be turned loose at a point that has already been selected by the club, and which is not made public for the reason that those who are about to introduce these fine game birds do not wish them to be killed off by persons who are looking for "meat" and who care only for the profits of the present. A gentleman residing near the place where these birds were planted will look out for them for a season or two until they have had time to increase and multiply. *Enterprise.*

To drown in a river, with the shore only a few yards away, when any dog or donkey would reach the land, must involve a feeling of personal humiliation, as well as despair. To be self-trustworthy is the first thing in moments of danger; but the art of swimming has a high value in the saving of other lives, and is, besides, a luxury and accomplishment worth the having for the mere fun of the thing. In our civilization, swimming is an acquired accomplishment. It is understood to be a natural function with nearly all kinds of animals, hogs and humanity being the leading exceptions. The inability to swim is in all cases a defect of education. *—St. Nicholas.*

Chicago, August 4.—A London special says: It is asserted that Russia is trying to secure intervention by some third power, and Austria, instigated by Germany will lend her influence in aiding Russia to secure peace. A Paris correspondent asserts that Suleiman Pasha is pushing the Russians and will annihilate them. It is thought that both the Turkish armies in the north are closing in on the Russian line with every prospect of success. Only intervention or a miraculous victory will save the Russians from destruction.

A dispatch from Ogden says that Forebaugh's great circus, menagerie and museum said to be the best combination now traveling in the United States, is on the way to the Pacific Coast. The artists who embellish dead walls with pictures have arrived in Ogden in a special car, made expressly for their convenience. Among the animals in the menagerie are six trained elephants, and a baby elephant born last February.

Americans are importing race-horses from Russia. The Turkish Minister at Washington discerns a gleam of hope; it will make the advance of the Russian army on Constantinople somewhat slower than it would otherwise have been.

Boston rejoices in the possession of the model dog catcher. He does his work so quietly that even the dogs are in their happy hunting grounds before they know it.

Tilton has arrived in England. Great crowds congregate as he goes round the streets with a step ladder and a nightgown hanging up pictures.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REWARD.

CARSON, August 6th, 1877.
A Reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS in United States gold coin will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who cut the two water mains and attempted to destroy the kind, of the Carson City Water Works, at the junction of Phillips' and Nevins' ranches, between the 1st and 6th of the present month.
Money up and no grumbling.
E. D. SWEENEY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ON ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL REASONS
We are Selling Out at Cost.

Our Entire Stock

MUST BE SOLD IN 90 DAYS!

It requires only a call to be convinced that we are selling goods cheaper than any firm in Carson City.

Following are some of our special prices:

Calicoes, Eighteen Yards for \$1
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS..... 8 yards for \$1
LONSDALE MUSLIN..... 8 yards for \$1
WHITEROCK MUSLIN..... 8 yards for \$1
GRASSCLOTH..... 8 yards for \$1
CANTON FLANNELS..... 8 yards for \$1
And All Goods Accordingly.

PLEASE CALL EARLY AND BE CONVINCED

OLCOVICH BROS.

Carson City, August 1, 1877.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE.

AT RATHBONE'S EXCHANGE
Carson street, Carson City,
May be seen a 5x10 Billiard Table, made by

STRAHLE & CO., OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Furnished with
Do Lancy's Patent Cushions and Slate Bed.

This table cost \$400. It will be sold for \$250.
It is in perfect repair and is comparatively new. Persons desiring a billiard table, and a good bargain, are invited to take a look at this one.

FRED RATHBONE,
Carson, July 27, 1877. 1w
Virginia Evening Chronicle copy one week.

RICE & PETERS,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS

CARSON CITY, NEVADA.

AGENTS FOR

Liverpool and London and Globe;
Imperial and Queen;
North British and Mercantile;
Firemen's Fund and Aetna.

J. D. KERSEY, Solicitor.

Carson City, February 1, 1877.

EXCHANGE CHOPHOUSE

—AND—

OYSTER SALOON.

M. CLESOVICH, PROPRIETOR.

Northeast corner of Carson and Second streets, opposite Omsby House, Carson City, Nevada.

THIS WELL-KNOWN AND LONG-ESTABLISHED first-class Restaurant and Oyster Stand is kept open from 6 o'clock A. M. until 2 A. M. The cooking and all the facilities are unsurpassed by any establishment of the kind, here or elsewhere.

Old-timers will receive prompt attention.
Mr. Clesovich will superintend personally.
July 7, 1877.

KAISER'S

FAMILY RESTAURANT,

CORNER OF

Carson and Telegraph streets, Carson City.

HAVING FITTED UP
Restaurant rooms at the above named place, I am prepared to accommodate my customers and generally.
D. KAISER.

Carson, July 25, 1875.

GEORGE PERASICH,

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET,

Wholesale and retail dealer in

FRESH FRUITS, VEGETABLES, CONFECTIONS, ETC

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND

Choice Fruits, Freshest Vegetables, Best of Confections, Choice Havana Cigars, Putney, Ranch Eggs, Etc.

N. B.—Orders promptly filled and delivered as per receipts.
Carson street, next to Theater Saloon.

RATHBONE'S EXCHANGE,

(Late Rathbone & Winston's Exchange.)

THE BEST STOCKED BAR

Most Commodious Gaming Hall in Carson City.

None but the choicest Wines, Liquors and Havana Cigars.
FRED RATHBONE, Proprietor.
Carson, May 5, 1877

MASON & CO.,

IN CORDETT BLOCK,

NORTH CARSON STREET,

CARSON CITY, NEVADA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

Provisions,

Crockery,

Glassware,

Tinware,

Canned Fruits,

Butter,

Lard,

Grain,

Coal Oil

AND ALL ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT

—IN A—

FIRST CLASS STORE

Of the kind of mercantile business in which they are engaged.

Orders taken and Goods delivered to

TO ANY PART OF THE CITY FREE OF CHARGE

Carson, May 5, 1876.

MASON & CO.

Closing Out Sale

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

CARPETS, ETC.

MRS. J. SHEYER & CO.,

HAVING DETERMINED TO RETIRE from business, are

Offering their Entire Stock regardless of Cost.

All Goods Must be Disposed of

In the shortest possible time, for Cash,

And at Bargains Never Before Heard of.

All persons indebted to the above firm are requested to make immediate settlement, otherwise collection will be enforced.

MRS. J. SHEYER & CO.

Carson, July 27, 1877. 1m

L. MORRIS & CO.

TO THE FRONT.

HAVING RECEIVED AN IMMENSE

STOCK OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

From the East, which were bought there during the late financial crisis, we propose to give our customers the benefit of it.

18 yards Calico for.....\$1.00

10 yards Beached Muslin for.....\$1.00

10 yards Canton Flannel for.....\$1.00

10 yards Grasscloth for.....\$1.00

4 pairs Ladies White Hose..... 50

3 pairs Ladies Striped Hose..... 50

And Everything in Proportion.

L. MORRIS & CO.

Carson, August 1, 1877.

\$100 REWARD

WE WILL BE PAID FOR THE DETECTION and arrest of the distasteful miscreant who drove a sharp iron bar into the Carson Water Company's water main, in Nevins' field, thereby robbing the company and the town.

CARSON WATER COMPANY

Carson City, July 24th, 1877.

To Let.

HOUSE WITH FIVE (5) ROOMS.
Inquire of
C. E. LAUGHTON,
Railroad Office.